

SEVENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 17, 19, AND 20, 1892.

WASHINGTON CITY.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1892.

THE SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

NECROLOGY.

The President and two Vice-Presidents of the American Colonization Society have been called away by death during the past year.

The connection of the able and beloved Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE with African Colonization began in 1822, when he prepared the first map of Liberia, forming that very appropriate name for the then recently established colony on the west coast of Africa, and he also at the same time gave the name of its capital Monrovia, from that of President Monroe. In 1833 he prepared a draft, which was adopted, of a Constitution and Bill of Rights for the Maryland settlement at Cape Palmas. He superintended several of the earliest expeditions of emigrants from Baltimore, and was prominent in obtaining from the Legislature of Maryland appropriations in aid of African Colonization, first of \$1,000 per annum, and soon after of \$10,000 a year for twenty-five years.

Mr. Latrobe was the first Secretary of the Maryland State Colonization Society, and then its President until 1853, when he was elected the fifth President of the American Colonization Society, which position he actively filled and adorned until his lamented death. He gave to it rare powers in happy combination, uniting the intelligence of a Christian, statesman, and friend of humanity, appreciating its vast significance, sensible of the responsibility it involved, and confidently hopeful of its success.

Mr. Latrobe was the last of the American founders of Liberia, and his memory will long abide in the hearts of the people of that Republic. Lawyer, soldier, artist, poet, writer, engineer, inventor, and philanthropist, the world is better that thou hast lived!

Rev. OTIS H. TIFFANY, D. D., of Minnesota, elected a Vice-President in 1884, possessed commanding abilities and rare

eloquence. Under all circumstances he was the same, delightful in conversation, helpful in suggestion, fair in discussion, and wise in counsel.

FRANCIS T. KING, Esq., of Maryland, elected a Vice President in 1880, was a man of profound faith and of rare zeal in the Master's cause, one whose wise counsel and Christian example will be greatly missed. Kindly feelings disclosed by his look, by his gracious cordial manners, by his willingness to help all who needed his counsel or assistance, his toleration of difference of opinion, his large charity and unostentatious beneficence drew to him all who were brought into relations with him, and secured their affection and regard.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The total receipts during the year 1891 were \$20,695.70. Of this sum \$1,088.28 were donations ; \$5,264.25 legacy, income, and annuity ; \$22.53 for the African Repository ; \$2,697.75 contributions of applicants toward cost of passage to Liberia ; \$1,374.50 for rent of Colonization Building ; \$606.25 for education in Liberia ; \$1,129.34 interest on temporary loans, and \$8,512.50 from loans matured. These amounts, with the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, \$3,304.23, have placed at the disposal of the Society \$23,999.93. The disbursements of the year, including \$15,346.80 for passage and settlement of emigrants, amounted to \$19,604.52, leaving a balance in the treasury, December 31, 1891, of \$4,395.41.

EMIGRATION.

One hundred and fifty-four emigrants were given passage and the means of settlement in Liberia during the year—namely, thirty-nine, fifty-four, and sixty-one—by the bark *Liberia*, which sailed from New York February 14, May 28, and October 31, respectively. Of these, 2 were from South Carolina, 16 from Georgia, 26 from Florida, 16 from Alabama, 6 from Mississippi, 86 from Arkansas, and 2 from Kansas. Ninety-eight were twelve years old and upwards, forty-three were between eleven and two years, and thirteen were under two years of age. Forty-two were reported to be communicants of Baptist, twenty of Metho-

dist, and four of Presbyterian churches. Of the adult males, thirty are farmers, seventeen are carpenters, and one is a blacksmith.

These emigrants were selected from many thousands of voluntary applicants for the aid of the Society, and they carried with them considerable cash, much baggage, and many articles likely to be of service in a new country.

Intelligence has been received of the due arrival of these people at Monrovia, and of their location on lands assigned them near the St. Paul's river, in the rear of that city.

Four young men, under the leadership of Prof. O. F. Cook, embarked on the last trip of the *Liberia* to establish an industrial school in the college building at Monrovia, and to explore the country east of the Republic. They were selected and appointed by the New York State Colonization Society.

Hon. C. T. O. King lately wrote as follows :

"The immigrants who have come to us with the aid of the Society during the past year have been a valuable addition to the Republic. Those at Barnesville, and whose six months' support has expired, are not only reaping the products of their farms, but are living in houses of their own. Those at Fendall are doing well. They have planted eddoes, cassada, peas, bananas, potatoes, etc., while not a few coffee scions are raising their green shoots from soil that a few months ago was covered with the dense vegetation known as 'bush.' "

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past seventy-one years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4,355, and a total from the beginning of 16,363, exclusive of 4,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 22,075 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

SUCCESS OF SETTLERS.

To the inquiry, "Do the immigrants succeed in Liberia?" the following unsolicited testimony is presented

Mr. Wesley Blake wrote from Robertsport, October 29, 1891, as follows :

"Immediately upon my arrival here early in 1889, I took up

the land assigned me and went right to work, as I saw at once that if I would be happy in this country I must go to the soil, and I went to it. I now have about 5,000 coffee trees, out of which some 1,500 are bearing. Some healthy families—farmers—settled here would, I am sure, prove opportune, and they would do well. We have a grand country, but men with brains and money are needed to fully develop its vast and untold resources."

Mr. J. G. Sears thus wrote from Brewerville, March 3, 1891 :

"Liberia is just like what the Colonization Society represented it to be. I will raise about three hundred pounds of coffee this year, and by the looks of it a much larger amount next season. Please tell my brother and all my friends that Liberia is the home for the Negro. I would not go back to live in the United States. My twenty-five acres of land are worth \$500, and my privileges are not purchasable. Don't talk about America, but come to Liberia; the home of the free and the land of our forefathers. We can here gather bread at all times, and get our meal from the palm tree. We have no trouble to raise potatoes, corn, and cassada—only plant them and then go and gather them."

Gen. R. A. Sherman thus addressed a correspondent under date of Monrovia, September 16, 1891 :

"In reply to your inquiry as to whether a working man can make a living here, my answer is yes, and a good one, too. There is plenty of room for mechanics and farmers. I mean *industrious ones, those who will go to work with a will*—such men it is impossible to starve in Liberia.

"Coffee, which is one of the great articles of export from here, bears in four or five years, according to soil, after planted. Each bearing tree produces from four to six pounds of coffee twice per year. Coffee sells here from sixteen to eighteen cents per pound, so that a man who owns ten thousand bearing coffee trees has an income of about \$3,400 per annum. Many of our farmers have from 20,000 to 40,000 trees. I am not a farmer, but a merchant, and hence am acquainted with all the farmers of this country, and I know that during the season that closed in June last many of them sold from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds of coffee to merchants for cash.

"I wish you to distinctly understand me, that if the parties whom you say are anxious to come to Liberia are farmers and mechanics, and they will come with a determination to work, they can make an honest living and enjoy the fruits of their labor.

"I came here with my parents in 1853, and have been here

ever since. My father was a poor mechanic with seven in family to support—a wife, a mother, and five children—the oldest of whom was the writer of this letter, then fifteen years old, and I can assure you that we have not been destitute of food or raiment one hour since we have been in this country, but have always had a plenty of both and to spare. I have travelled a good deal within the last twenty years. I have been to Europe and America, and have enjoyed the comforts and even the luxuries of those countries, yet I am satisfied with my humble home in Liberia, and would not exchange places to-day for the finest palace I have seen abroad. Here I have enough to eat and to drink and I have freedom of speech and action. My color is not considered the livery of prejudice and oppression, as it would be in your country. I and my children are eligible for any office in Liberia, from policeman to President, and we sit here ‘under our own vine-and fig tree’—it would be more appropriate to say plum or orange tree, as we have no fig tree here—‘and there is none to molest or make us afraid.’ ”

APPLICATIONS.

Our last annual report contained the following :

“ Never in the history of the Society have the applications for its aid to remove to and settle in Liberia been so numerous and urgent nor more intelligently and earnestly presented than during the past year. A careful estimate of these papers shows that one million or more people of color are seriously considering the matter of an early change of residence from the United States to Africa, a majority of them expressing their determination to remove as soon as opportunity permits.”

The experience of the year 1891 confirms and emphasizes this statement, largely increased numbers having therein sought our aid for passage and homes in Liberia. The applications are all spontaneous, no effort whatever on our part having been made to excite a spirit of emigration to Africa or elsewhere. They come from nearly all parts of the South, but especially from Arkansas and the Indian Territory ; from parties who had removed thence from North Carolina and other States, and who feel that they have not bettered their condition by their change of residence.

Numerous petitions have been presented to Congress seeking an appropriation of money with which to remove and settle in Liberia, and the advice and assistance of nearly every one of the

Departments of the Government have been sought for the same purpose. The Postmaster General lately received a letter from Crawford, Miss., signed by W. M. Brooks, president, and H. P. Lawrence, secretary, saying: "The colored people want to emigrate to Africa. We want to know whether we could get any aid from this Government or not. We are holding meetings every month. We would be glad to hear from you soon. Ten thousand of us want to emigrate."

LIBERIA.

It is gratifying to learn that the result of the recent general election in Liberia, which placed at the head of the Republic Hon. Joseph James Cheeseman, of Grand Bassa County, an enlightened and energetic native of Liberia, has given satisfaction to the Aborigine throughout the Republic, and that the Kroomen of all sections have united in sending a congratulatory address to the President-elect. It is expected that an important increase in the revenue will accrue from improved legislation on the subject of the coastwise trade and from interior exploration. It is expected also that the foreign relations of the Republic and the educational question will claim greater attention than heretofore.

The troops of Alimami Samudu are now on the eastern frontier of Liberia removing the obstructions to trade and intercourse with the interior kept up for generations by the fragmentary and predatory pagan tribes which infest the Liberian borders. Some of the leading men of the Mandingo chief have had friendly communication with the Liberian Government, and it is expected that the new administration will enter into formal and permanent amicable relations with this great military commander.

The Society is indebted to Hon. C. T. O. King for the following statement:

"COMMERCE.—Our commercial relations with foreign nations are on the increase. The Spanish Government has appointed a consul to represent the commercial interests of her Catholic Majesty's Government in Liberia. In addition to the German, Dutch, and French merchants who have heretofore been engaged in trade in this Republic, two English houses have recently been established and are doing an encouraging amount of business.

“AGRICULTURE.—The coffee crop the past season was large and showed an increase over that of last year, as new areas are beginning to yield this valuable commodity. Other products have not been neglected, and the agriculture of Liberia is annually becoming a source of affluence to a growing class of producers. Coffee sells in the market here for sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen cents per pound, so that a farm of eighteen thousand trees (and there are several much larger) yields an annual income of some \$3,000 a year. All classes of our citizens are planting coffee. Mercantile and professional men find it a satisfactory way of investing superfluous capital and spending their spare time, while the Aborigines around, especially the Kroomen, are following the example thus set, and are in large numbers becoming agriculturists.

“EDUCATION.—Liberia College building has been thoroughly repaired, and with the arrival of the new professors from the United States it is expected that this institution will enter upon an enlarged career of usefulness. The schools of the American Colonization Society, the Ricks Institute, the Methodist Episcopal Seminary, the Protestant Episcopal school at Monrovia, and those of the Government, are in vigorous operation and are doing a good work.”

AFRICA.

The great powers, England, France, and Germany, who are chiefly concerned in the partition of Africa, are demonstrating their respective capacities to fulfill the responsibilities they have assumed.

In East Africa German expeditions have met with serious reverses from the natives, who are contesting the right of foreigners to seize upon their territory and annex them *volens volens*.

In Western Soudan the great Mohammedan conqueror, Ali-mami Samudu, is putting the French to great inconvenience in their attempts to enforce the paper rights granted them to hold that portion of the continent as their “sphere of influence.”

Considerable excitement prevailed in Liberia about the middle of the year in consequence of the alleged seizure by a French Colonial Governor, with the aid of a French vessel of war, of nearly one hundred miles of Liberian territory adjoining Cape Palmas on the east. But on the attempt of French troops to occupy the country the Aborigines, who are opposed to such occupation, gave them a reception in which they sustained

serious losses. It is not known whether the authorities in France gave countenance to the reprehensible proceedings of their representatives on the coast. It is gratifying to know that the United States Government has not been indifferent to this effort at spoliation of a nation planted and fostered by American benevolence.

Great Britain, on the other hand, is advancing civilization by gentle and pacific means, and is proving the superiority of the commercial *regime* over the military—of government by companies over government by arms.

Within the last six months England has assumed the protectorate of the Oil Rivers, the most commercially wealthy portions of West Africa, and Major Claude Macdonald, the Commissioner and Consul General, to whom has been intrusted the government of the new territory, shows himself an enlightened ruler, and is interesting himself in the agricultural no less than the commercial development of his charge, introducing cocoa and Liberian coffee plants for the encouragement of systematic and economic farming, teaching the natives by precept and example that the plowshare is greater than the sword.

The policy and methods of the American Colonization Society for the regeneration of Africa, instead of being discredited by the progress of events, are proving to be the most effectual means for the great work which the whole civilized world now wishes to achieve in the interest of African progress.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1891.* CR.

Received Donations.....	\$ 1,008 28	Paid Passage and Settlement of Emigrants.....	\$15,346 80
“ Legacy, Annuity, and Income.....	5,264 55	“ Education in Liberia.....	606 25
“ Applicants toward Emigration.....	2,697 75	“ Taxes and Repairs of Colonization Build-	
“ Rent of Colonization Building.....	1,374 50	ing.....	540 24
“ Subscriptions to African Repository...	22 23	“ Printing The African Repository.....	436 80
“ Education in Liberia.....	606 25	“ Salary of Secretary and Treasurer, Library,	
“ Interest on Temporary Loans.....	1,129 34	Office and Traveling Expenses, Post-	
“ Loans Matured.....	8,512 50	ages, and Printing.....	2,674 43
Receipts.....	\$20,695 70	Disbursements	\$19,604 52
Balance, 1 January, 1891.....	3,304 23	Balance, 31 December, 1891.....	4,395 41
Total	\$23,999 93	Total.....	\$23,999 93

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1891 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

JANUARY 20, 1892

ARTHUR M. BURTON.
THOMAS G. ADDISON.
REGINALD FENDALL.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 17, 1892.*

The American Colonization Society held its Seventy-fifth Anniversary this evening in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.

The services were conducted by Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., pastor of the Church, who also presented the Seventy-fifth Annual Report of the Society, and delivered a discourse appropriate to the occasion.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Bartlett.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 19, 1892.*

The Annual Meeting of The American Colonization Society was held to-day at 3 o'clock p. m., in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania avenue.

The Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Senior Vice-President, in attendance, presided.

The Minutes of the Anniversary on the 17th inst. were read, and with the Minutes of the Annual Meeting January 20, 1891, were approved.

The Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., presented and read the following minute, and it was adopted by a standing vote and a copy ordered to be communicated to the family of the deceased :

"The year 1891 will be memorable in the annals of the American Colonization Society because on the 11th day of last September, John H. B. Latrobe departed this life. No words can express our sorrow as we gather to-day around the empty chair he filled for thirty-eight years as our President. We shall see him here no more, but he still lives and will live on when we are gone—in the wisdom, the ability, and the generous enthusiasm that are a part of the life of this Society and are enshrined in its history. He felt that he occupied a great office in a great cause, and though that cause was obscure and the world regarded it as

quixotic, and scornful criticism depreciated and ridiculed it, he never lost his love for it nor abated his efforts in its behalf.

"There was indeed little in the present to animate him, but to his faith the future was bright with splendid visions of redeemed millions worshipping God in spirit and in truth, and rejoicing in the rich civilization of Christendom.

"How large and grand he seems as we contemplate him amid all his manifold interests and employments, thinking, planning, and laboring not for himself but for others, not for a day but for the ages—not for a tribe but for a Continent.

"His was no dreamy, romantic sentimentalism, spending itself in emotion and fine words. His enthusiasm for Africa meant self denial. As far back as 1823 he laid aside his loved law books and made a map of Liberia. As the years passed, his business as a lawyer increased.

"The cares of life crowded upon him. Many loved pursuits solicited his attention. He was a Painter, a Poet, a Literateur, a Musician, an Inventor. His hours were precious to him, and yet the enthusiasm of his early manhood for the Liberian Republic never forsook him. It triumphed over the charms of the Painter's brush and of the Poet's ecstasy. Literary ambition, musical skill, inventive genius, were often subordinated to the claims of Colonization. It is perhaps difficult to realize to-day the amount of work involved in originating the Maryland State Colonization Society, in securing State aid to Liberian emigration, in influencing the Maryland Legislature, in successive years, to make the several appropriations of money aggregating the large sum of \$250,000. His sublime zeal was not confined to the people of his own State. It reached across the Atlantic. He was the originator of the Colony of Cape Palmas. He prepared its bill of rights, and the Constitution and ordinance for its temporary government. England's famed Wilberforce was not more earnest, energetic, and persistent, in his efforts for Negro Emancipation than was our Latrobe for the establishment of a free Christian republican state for emancipated Negro slaves in their Fatherland.

"On the death of Henry Clay, this man who had so faithfully served the cause of the society, and whose labors in its behalf had made him the most conspicuous Colonizationist in the country, was elected its fifth President. That was in the year 1853, and never in all the years that have passed since then did he hesitate to employ to the utmost of his ability, his powers of eloquent speech in public assemblies—his able and learned pen by correspondence and through the press and the influence of his powerful and magnetic personality upon the official magnates of the land.

"Old age that chills the sympathies of men failed to put out the fire that burned in the bosom of Latrobe for Africa. His will speaks, as it were, from the chamber of death, testifying by an

act of beneficence to the old cause that his faith in its lofty aims and its ultimate success was unabated to the last. Over this life we have so much admired a singular glory has been shed. A high Christian motive controlled him. The busy man of the world was conscious of the presence here of the invisible Kingdom of God and of the blessings it offers to the Barbarians of the Dark Continent. The source of his long service—the inspiration of his untiring heroic devotion, his own beautiful words recently published reveal to us :—

"Oh, were I left to choose the fame
That ever more might cling
Around the mention of my name,
Like ivy on a tower close clustering—
The triumphs, trumpet told, of war,
The Senate's plaudits, and the crowd's hurrah,
Might all unnoticed ring.
Potosi's teeming mine. Golconda's sunny gem ;
Aye, all the powers that boast the diadem,
I'd hold as worthless, spurn unsought,
If but a single voice
Of Gratitude, unbought,
From Africa should say
I'd made one heart rejoice,
Or, in that heathen land, had caused one soul to pray."

JUNE, 1832.

A copy of the action of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society at the Annual Meeting, October 11, on the death of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, communicated by Rev. E. E. Milnor, Secretary, December 11, was read.

The Society proceeded to the Annual Election for Officers, when the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., was unanimously and by a standing vote elected President, and the following named gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents :

President :

RIGHT REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.

Vice-Presidents :

1851 Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky.	1881 Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col.
1851 Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va	1882 Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y.
1856 Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis.	1884 Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa.
1867 Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa.	1884 Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., N. Y.
1870 Robert Arthington, Esq., England.	1884 Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, L. J. D., Liberia.
1874 Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass.	1886 Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C.
1874 Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O.	1887 Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J.
1875 Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa.	1888 Hon. William Strong, D. C.
1875 Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J.	1888 Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct.
1876 Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa.	1888 Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa.
1876 Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga.	1891 Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass
1877 Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., R. I.	1892 Rev. Bishop Cyrus, D. D., Foss, Pa.
1877 Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa.	1892 Hon. John Scott, Pa.
1878 Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind.	1892 Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Pa.
1878 Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.	1892 Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., D. C.
1880 Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y.	1892 Osmon Latrobe, Esq., Md.

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Society tender its thanks to the Rev. William A. Bartlett, D. D., for his able and eloquent discourse before the Society on the occasion of its Seventy-fifth Anniversary, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to the Pastor and Board of Officers of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for its use on the occasion of our Seventy-fifth Anniversary.

On motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 19, 1892.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met to-day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., was, on motion, invited to preside ; and Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D.

Rev. Dr. Schenck, Mr. Fendall, and Mr. Burton were appointed a Committee on Credentials ; and the Committee reported the following named Delegates appointed for the year 1892 :

Massachusetts Colonization Society. Rev. John S. Lindsay, D. D.

Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pay-Director A. W. Russell, U. S. N.

Maryland State Colonization Society. John E. Semmes, Esq., J. S. T. Waters, Esq., George W. S. Hall, Esq.

The following *Directors* were stated to be in attendance :

Executive Committee. Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the meetings of January 20 and 21, 1891, were read ; and the Minutes were, on motion, approved.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Fifth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved and referred to the Standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year and accompanying papers.

The Treasurer presented and read his report of Receipts and Disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit; also, a Statement of the Property of the Society, and a Table of Receipts by States in the year 1891.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the *Standing Committees*, as follows :

Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia. Judge Charles C. Nott and Pay-director A. W. Russell, U. S. N.

Committee on Finance and on Accounts. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., and Reginald Fendall, Esq.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies. Dr. William W. Godding, Reginald Fendall, Esq., and George W. S. Hall, Esq.

Committee on Emigration. Rev. B. Sunderland, D. D., and J. S. T. Waters, Esq.

On motion—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Russell, Burton, and Hall were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following-named Directors presenting an excuse for absence, viz.: Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Dec. 28th; Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 18th; Edward Cole, Esq., Jan. 17th.

Pay Director Russell, Chairman of the Special Committee on Nominations, made a report recommending the re-election of the following :

Executive Committee—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Secretary and Treasurer—William Coppinger.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the committee.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS,
WASHINGTON, D. C. *January 20, 1892.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met this morning at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Rev. Dr. Appleton in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

The Minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Pay-Director Russell, U. S. N., from the standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented the following Report; and it was, on motion, accepted and approved:

WASHINGTON, *January 20, 1892.*

The Committee on Foreign Relations respectfully report:

In the present condition of Liberian affairs it is extremely difficult to lay down any practical plan of operations. Three things, however, appear to be indisputable: 1. Liberia is a weak, is a defenseless power, having no political or commercial alliance with any other nation. 2. The only powers with which she could have intimate relations are England and America, the first of which is seeking in Africa only her own interests, the second not even doing that. 3. The indifference of the American Government can only be overcome by commercial intercourse between the people of America and the people of Liberia.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chairman of the standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report; and it

was, on motion, accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted :

The Committee on Emigration beg leave respectfully to report :

That the transactions of the last year show that through its Executive Committee and its long tried and ever faithful Secretary the work of the Society in sending emigrants to Liberia from this country which has so long been continued has not been suffered to decline, and that of the emigrants sent out this last year most favorable and gratifying reports have been received. It is due to your Committee that while an occasional counter note is heard from some disappointed individual returning to this country with discouraging accounts, an incident which is likely to attend all efforts at Colonization the world over, the whole trend of the testimony in behalf of Liberian Colonization confirms the wisdom and persistence of the Society in expending its funds and its strength to plant in that infant Republic a population that shall preserve the institutions of civil and religious liberty, and extend the blessings of beneficent government and the gospel of salvation over the regions now lying in darkness.

And now especially when applications are coming in daily, increasing numbers from the colored people in all parts of our country for transference to the land of their fathers, the only regret we feel arises from the knowledge of our limited resources and the restriction placed upon the operations of the Society by its lack of funds to meet the ever increasing desires of thousands of our colored population to find in Africa their home and fortune, and there to build up a state that shall one day take rank among the principal nations of the earth. In view of which your Committee would recommend the following resolution :

Resolved, That every effort be put forth to extend and deepen the interest of Liberian immigration, and to secure all possible aid whether from private munificence or legislative action in furtherance of this vital and commanding object.

Committee.

Mr. Burton, Chairman of the standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports, and they were, on motion approved :

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society, for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1891 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

On motion—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to the gentlemen composing the delegation from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society for their renewed presence and valued services at the present session.

On motion—

Resolved, that the thanks of the Board are due and are hereby tendered to the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., for the graceful and able manner with which he has presided at the present meeting; and to the members of the Executive Committee for their wise and faithful management of affairs during the past year.

Rev. Dr. Addison led in prayer, and the Board, on motion, adjourned.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary*.